

	Me.	N. H.	Vt.	Mass.	R. I.	Conn.
Scapania umbrosa (Schrad.) Dumort.	+	+				
“ undulata (L.) Dumort.	+	+	+	+	+	+
Sphenolobus exsectaeformis (Breidl.) Steph.		+				
“ exsectus (Schmid.) Steph.		—	—	—		+
“ Michauxii (Web.) Steph.	+	+	+	+		
“ minutus (Crantz) Steph.	+	+				
Temnoma setiforme (Ehrh.) M. A. Howe	+	+	+			
Trichocolea tomentella (Ehrh.) Dumort.	+	+	+	+	—	+

ANTHOCEROTACEAE.

	Me.	N. H.	Vt.	Mass.	R. I.	Conn.
Anthoceros laevis L.	+	+	—	+	+	+
“ punctatus L.			—	—	—	+
Notothyas orbicularis (Schwein.) Sulliv.				+	—	+

GALIUM ERECTUM AND ASPERULA GALIOIDES IN AMERICA.—While at the Gray Herbarium recently the writer showed specimens of a plant found growing at Southington, Connecticut, which he supposed to be *Galium Mollugo*, L., but called attention to the fact that in some respects it did not agree with the descriptions of that species. Mr. Fernald then made a careful examination of the material at the Herbarium finding as a result that the plant above noted as well as specimens from some other stations should be referred not to *G. Mollugo*, but to the nearly related *G. erectum*, Huds.

It is not strange that the two species have been confused by collectors as *Galium erectum* is not reported in any of our Manuals as growing in America. *G. Mollugo* has panicled cymes, of which the branches are short and forking, the very numerous flowers being borne on strongly diverging pedicels. The inflorescence of *G. erectum* is of the same general form but has cymes with fewer and more erect branches, the much less numerous and larger flowers being borne on ascending pedicels. As far as shown by the material at the Gray Herbarium, *G. erectum* is confined to Nova Scotia and New England, its range being from Nova Scotia to Connecticut. *G. Mollugo* has a wider distribution, ranging from Newfoundland southward through the Middle States.

When Mr. Fernald was looking up the above mentioned species the writer showed him a specimen of another plant apparently also a

Galium and found growing with *G. erectum*, but not answering to any description in our Manuals. This Mr. Fernald determined to be *Asperula galioides*, M. Bieb. and stated this to be the first report of the species in New England. There is also a specimen of this plant at the Gray Herbarium, from the Michigan Agricultural College distributed as *Galium Mollugo*. These two are the only stations at present known at which the plant has been collected in this country. As the name indicates it has every appearance of being a Galium but is separated from that genus on account of the corolla, which, instead of being wheel-shaped and without a definite tube, is tubular-campanulate below the flaring limb.—C. H. BISSELL, Southington, Connecticut.

SOME VARIATIONS OF TRIGLOCHIN MARITIMA.

M. L. FERNALD.

THE common Arrow-grass, *Triglochin maritima*, is uniformly described in our floras as well as those of Europe, and in Engler and Prantl's *Natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien*, as having 6 carpels. Yet in July, 1902, while examining with Dr. G. G. Kennedy, and Messrs. J. F. Collins and E. F. Williams the Triglochins on the shore of Schooner Cove, at Cutler, Maine, the writer was surprised to find below high-water mark a belt of *T. maritima* with carpels varying in number from 3 to 6. Examination of these flowers shows that in some cases there are 5 normal carpels and a sixth undeveloped one, while in others the sixth is quite wanting. In several cases there are merely 4 good carpels, and in a few flowers 3 good carpels and a single undeveloped one.

Higher upon the beach, just above high-water mark, normal *Triglochin maritima* with 6 carpels was growing with the slender 3-carpelled *T. palustris*. The belt of *T. maritima* with 3, 4, 5, or 6 carpels was, as stated, considerably below high-water mark, and twice a day it was entirely covered by the chilling ocean water. The plants of this belt were very low and caespitose, forming dense clumps a decimeter or so in height, with racemes only 2 to 6 cm. long, and often distorted or umbelliform. The dwarf caespitose